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WEATHER INFORMATION.
Probabilities.
Washington, March 20.—Eastern Texas—
High Friday in east and extreme south-
east portions, fair elsewhere, colder in north
and western portions. Saturday fair; fresh
shifting winds, becoming northwest and
brisk on the coast.
Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Clear
Friday; Saturday fair, variable winds.

General Observations.
Observations taken by the United States
weather bureau at 8 p. m., 15th meridian
time.
perature, fall.
Albino, Texas 60
Amarillo, Texas 42
Arlington, Texas 50
Corpus Christi, Texas 50
Dallas, Texas 41
Dodge City, Kan. 32
El Paso, Texas 42
Galveston, Texas 43
Jacksonville, Fla. 49
Kansas City, Mo. 38
Memphis, Tenn. 52
Montgomery, Ala. 52
Nashville, Tenn. 50
New Orleans, La. 69
North Platte, Neb. 40
Omaha, Neb. 40
Palestine, Texas 59
St. Louis, Mo. 56
St. Paul, Minn. 40
Victoria, B.C. 64
San Antonio, Texas 54

HOW IRELAND FEELS.
An Expressive Resolution Has Been Sent
to Mr. Kruger.
London, March 20.—The feeling in Ire-
land is well illustrated by a resolution
now on its way to Mr. Kruger, "care of
Queen Victoria," adopted yesterday by
the Ederbury (Kilgus county) Guardians,
an elective body, as follows: "We desire to
record our admiration of the magnificent
and brave South African republic
have made against the colossal might of
the British empire and to congratulate the
humane Boer leader on his recent great
victory, which not only covers England
with disgrace and ridicule as a result of
an elective body, but which must have a
characteristic effect on the progress of the
Irish empire the world has ever seen."

MILES TALKED

As a Result He Is Likely to Be Summarily Retired.

HE OPPOSED THE PLAN OF A GENERAL STAFF FOR THE ARMY.

Could Name the Men Who Will Be Given the Places If the Bill Passes.

THE COMMITTEEMEN DID NOT ASK HIM TO IMPART THE PROFERED INFORMATION.

Mr. Burleson Has Called for the Papers in the Matter of the Recent Turning Down of General Miles by President Roosevelt.

Washington, March 20.—General Nelson A. Miles today told the senate committee on military affairs that, if the bill introduced by Senator Hawley at the instance of the war department for the organization of a general staff for the army, should become a law, he would decline to longer hold his commission. The reason he gave for the statement is that the bill is utterly subversive of the interest of the military establishment, and he said that he would not be a party to such a proceeding to the extent even of continuing to hold his place. The statement was made in the course of prolonged hearing by the committee, which was conducted behind closed doors, and in which General Miles touched upon a variety of subjects connected with the army. The portion of the bill to which he directed his special criticism is that contained in section 7, reading as follows:

"That from and after the passage of this act the senior general officer of the army shall be assigned to command the main portion of the army as the president may direct, or be detailed in duty to the general staff corps. A general officer of the army shall be designated by the secretary of war, provided that no longer as the present lieutenant general, the army commander in chief, shall be the chief of the general staff and upon the separation from active service of the chief of the general staff, the president, or the secretary of war, shall have the right to appoint, or to reappoint, the chief of the general staff."

General Miles said that if this provision should become a law it would have the effect of destroying the unity of the army and he read numerous authorities, including Napoleon, Wellington, Washington, Cass and Grant to show the necessity of having one head to the army and one controlling authority. His own experience and observation, he said, had the effect of confirming these views, and he gave an illustration of its beneficial effect in time of emergency, instancing the beginning of the war with Spain.

"I heard at midnight," he said, "that the Spanish fleet had been located definitely at Santiago, and I hastened to the home of Secretary Long, where the news was confirmed. Shafter was then at Tampa and I sat down there, in the secretary's house, and wrote a dispatch directing him to start immediately for Santiago, with the result that the army was soon on its way to the point where its presence was needed. Suppose," he added, exhibiting the message which he had sent to General Shafter, "I had been compelled to get around to a dozen or more majors, as many colonels and any number of generals constituting a general staff." Then, he added, in all probability the senior general of the army would not have been in a position to do anything, and he called attention to the clause relating him (the senior general) of command and making it possible for any other officer to be appointed. He declared that under section 7 it would be competent to one day promote a captain to the position of a brigadier, and the next day make him chief of staff, practically placing a captain at the head of the army. Warning upon somewhat, he asserted that the bill was calculated to accomplish no purpose except to allow the secretary of war and the adjutant general to promote the interests of their personal favorites.

General Miles was questioned as to the reasons for locating the American army of occupation at Tampa and holding it there so long with the resulting congestion, and in reply to the first question, he said that it was because of the order to occupy Havana. The delay was due, he said, to the fact that the American army was supplied with only sixty-four rounds of ammunition, which would not have been sufficient for more than half an hour of fighting. Considering that Havana was one of the best fortified cities in the world, he said, that to have attacked it would have been foolhardy in the extreme. He declared, however, to criticize the then secretary of war, General Alger, for the condition of affairs, saying that probably any one else in the position would have done about what he did. He laid the general blame for this condition of unpreparedness at the door of congress.

In the course of his remarks, General Miles told the committee in confidence that, with the bill a law, he could now name the men who would hold the places of honor provided under it, but the committee did not ask for the names.

END OF THE TRIAL.

Arguments Will Probably Begin Next Monday in Patrick Case.

IT WILL GO TO THE JURY

Pobably by Wednesday Evening, After Osborne Closes.

AN IMPORTANT WITNESS ON.

Chloroform Expert Says Jones' Story Was a Probable One.

INSTANTANEOUS DEATH WOULD RESULT

From the Placing of Chloroform Over an Aged Man's Face—Jones Was Again on the Stand.

(Special to The Post.)
New York, March 20.—The assistant district attorney, who very eagerly put his witnesses in relation on the stand in order to gain time so that there would be no danger of him having to make his closing address to the jury before next week, tried hard to finish the hearing of witnesses today in order that Mr. Jones would be forced to sum up tomorrow with only the night to prepare his address in and leave him two days (Saturday and Sunday) to not only consider the evidence but Moore's address as well.

When the recorder refused to prolong the session today beyond the usual closing time, Mr. Osborne waived between resting his rebuttal and hearing those witnesses he still had. Evidently an regarded those still to come as important, for in the end he determined to give up the detailed advantage resting today would mean to the prosecution and lose tomorrow in hearing those witnesses.

As it stands now, the speaking will begin Monday, when Mr. Moore will make his last effort to free his client, which will probably occupy the whole of the day.

Tuesday will find Osborne making what will be presumably the effort of his life. This is perhaps the most important case he will have in his career.

It is expected that Mr. Osborne will leave the service of the county when the Patrick trial is completed and his career as a private lawyer will be based upon his cases in the district attorney's office.

The closing for the people may last into Wednesday, but even if this occurs the charge of the recorder will be finished the same day and he Wednesday evening at latest the fate of Albert T. Patrick should be in the hands of his peers.

Patrick had a long conference with his sister and father today, an event so usual as to excite the court room into wondering, as it waited for the recorder to appear, whether the action of the defendant's attorneys was not coming in for criticism. The attendance was larger than for some days past, as the wrangling of the lawyers has increased the public interest in the case immensely.

Perhaps the most important event of the day was one which occurred incidentally. Juror Abbott asked the first important question that has emanated from the jury box during the whole trial, when Dr. Hume was about to leave the stand. The question and answer were very unfortunate for Patrick and was made doubly so by reason of the fact that it occurred after the witness had been examined by the defense and the recorder would not permit the attorneys to question him further. The noted Philadelphia physician made a good impression upon the stand and he left it with positive assurance upon his lips that Rice would have died without a struggle if Jones had put the chloroform over his face as he testified he did.

Dr. Kemp was an available witness for the prosecution, as he had by his own account made a more complete study of chloroform and its effects upon the human system than any other doctor who has testified.

The admission of Mr. Osborne's hypothetical question was only allowable by reason of Dr. Hume's testimony, which was not that of an expert, but rather as one who relates facts of which he was cognizant.

So it appears that this witness for the defense, who told much that was valuable to the prosecution, in the end has made possible the admission of evidence that is supposed to be damaging to the defendant.

David N. Carruth, an expert in handwriting and inks, was recalled today for re-examination. Carruth testified yesterday that the signatures to the 1900 will was made with a coal tar ink and that the conceded writings of Rice were written with an iron ink. In reply to questions by Mr. House today the witness said he had made a study of pens as well as of inks and he had examined very carefully the signatures of Short and Hyer in the 1900 will. Both were written, he said, with gold points such as are used in fountain pens.

Dr. Robert A. Hare, professor of therapeutics in Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia, was called by Mr. Osborne. He qualified as an expert in chloroform and the assistant district attorney asked him a long hypothetical question reciting the circumstance of Mr. Rice's illness and death as described by Charles F. Jones.

(Continued on Second Page.)

CRUMPACKER RESOLUTION

Is Hardly Likely to Get Through the House.

(Special to The Post.)
Washington, March 20.—Conservative democrats from all sections are opposing resolution in the handling of the questions brought up by the determination of republicans in the house to permit the consideration of the Crumacker disfranchisement resolution. It is pointed out that the plan should be supported in every possible way, not with any intimation of fear that an investigation, such as is proposed, could possibly do any harm to the South, but because the whole proposition is a political clapnet, because the motives behind it are not sincere, and because no possible good can result from its being pushed through. It is not generally believed that the resolution can be adopted because there are dozens of republicans in the house who are opposed to it. Even Speaker Henderson, who has never been in favor of the plan, will see to it that the men he appoints on the investigating committee are such as will be disposed to quietly let the whole matter drop as soon as the Cuban sugar tariff concession matter is settled.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

Its Extension to Eastern Asia Has Comment in Berlin.

Berlin, March 20.—The extension of the Franco-Russian alliance to Eastern Asia has caused a great amount of comment and interest in the circles here which follow international politics. It does not appear that Germany was invited to participate in the Franco-Russian declaration, and it is absolutely certain that she would not have had anything to do with it. Germany's policy at present being to keep entirely clear of entanglements in China that might lead to acute controversies.

New York, March 20.—The reply of Russia and France to the Anglo-Japanese note is not regarded here as a menace, says the London correspondent of the Tribune. It implies no more than that the Franco-Russian alliance extends to the far East. The only newspaper that sees any danger in it is the Daily Mail. The Morning Post, on the other hand, says it is a declaration which all the world may note with equanimity. Not the least important point of the examination is the emphasis placed in which France and Russia are spoken of as allies.

THE BOERS ACTIVE.

A Correspondent Says There Are Not Enough British Troops in South Africa.

London, March 20.—A dispatch to the Times from Kimberley, Transvaal, says that the Boers in the Western Transvaal are well supplied with guns and ammunition and have unlimited support and a large amount of stock, and their numbers give them confidence, whilst the block house system has not yet been extended enough to alarm them.

What is possible has been done, continues the correspondent, but owing to the insufficiency of troops the British columns have been too small to cope adequately with the Boer forces, which are all composed of fighting men, without any intention of surrendering.

Texans in New York.

(Special to The Post.)

New York, March 20.—The following Texans are registered in New York: Houston—M. Anderson, Murray Hill. Carlotta—S. A. Pace, Fifth Avenue. Temple—Bradley N. Fuller and son, Col. enroute. Bourne—B. N. Carstairs, Jr., New Orleans. Denton—David L. Phillips, Rosemore. San Antonio—A. McVey, Astor. Paris—J. J. Culbertson, Navarre.

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